The President would undoubtedly veto any independent measure for the free coinage of silver, and there was not a Senator in the body who did not believe this to be true. Any man who vouched for Mr. Cleveland as a bimetallist would vouch of the Mr. Cleveland as a bimetallist would vouch for the man in the moon. Why not act now on the whole man in the moon. Why not act now on the whole man in the moon. Why not act now on the whole man in the moon. It was gibbly said that we could have further legislation later. We should never know any more about silver than we know now, and Congress was in session to deal with the now, and Congress was in session to deal with the new and congress was in session to deal with the new though the purchasing clause would be unconditionally repealed, but it was equally true that he might find it necessary after a time to revise his prophecy.

A PANIC OF THE BANKERS.

If this act should pass, and silver be, as it must, reason why any Senator who believed in free repea coinage should ever cast another vote in favor of vote. protection in any form. This was an era of exeriment; let us experiment all around. Even if it were true that our abandonment of silver would in me compel other nations to its use, the step would ' not oe ruinous and unnecessary. We could absorb all the silver offered for coinage without inflation of currency, and without impairing our financial credit at home or abroad. He had demenstrated a few days ago the foily of the statement that repeal of the Sherman act would restore confidence. This was a bankers' panic, and if you asked a kept and the statement to-day how the repeal was to restore confidence, he could not tell you. The depositors who derew out some \$180,000,000 of them of them of the would not desire and none of them of the would not desire and in panic times banks should not desire an increase in the volume of the money. Their plan was, however, after repeal, to ask for the issue of \$100,000,000 of gold bonds, and they had good reason \$100,000,000 of gold bonds, and they had good reason to believe that a complacent Finance Committee \$100,000,000 of gold bonds, and they had good reason to believe that a complacent Finance Committee would authorize such a bill. While waiting, Clearing House certificates, based on rediscounted paper, furnished an excellent substitute for money. No more remarkable statement had ever been made than that by Mr. Gorman, when, with bated breath, he urked the Senate not to inform itself of the facts with regard to the condition of the banks, but to let the Controller alone.

SOME ADVICE POR WALL STREET

Western point of view was not of much value in these days in Wall Street, but he ventured to suggest to the able financiers of that attractive and expensive locality that if they would prevent a repetition of such frauds as the Whiskey Trust, and such mismanagement as had been shown in Cordage and other industrials; would remember that the Sherman act or some kindred measure recognizing silver coinage must afford the only avenue possible for an enlargement of the currency which they especially needed; would look at map of the United States and observe that they broad expanse of country and contain many people, with many views, and would so modify their opinion as not to believe that every man who differed from them respecting financial matters

opinion as not to believe that every man differed from them respecting financial matters must be either a villain or a crapk, we would the sooner arrive at that condition of mutual conditions and regard which ought to obtain between citizens of the same country.

Mr. Wolcott then went on to controvert the arguments that there was an overproduction of silver in the world; that it was produced at a cost much less than its present market price as a commodity, and that upon a return to free coinage at a ratio of 16 to 1 the present product would be largely increased. He held that not one of these statements was true, and that the falsity of each of them could be readily demonstrated.

The people of the far Northwest favored the resumption of free silver coinage because they be lieved in bimetallism. They were not inflationists; they did not advocate flat money. They opposed the single standard because there was not enough gold to do the business of the world and furnish its inhabitants with the currency they needed. Twenty years' experience had emphasized the experience of centuries. Silver had not depreciated, but gold had appreciated.

THE QUESTION A NATIONAL ONE.

THE QUESTION A NATIONAL ONE. The question as to whether silver should be

nonetized by this bill was National and not local. If he represented any other section, with his knowledge of the possibilities of the great West, he would be equally tenacious for the preservation of the white metal as a standard of value. No man removed from the money centres realizing the illimitable resources of this Republic and its constantly increasing needs would ever stand for the contraction of a currency already insufficient. Their interests were identical which were borrowers and not lenders. They demanded the coinage of both metals because the history of all countries had taught them that they afforded the safest and most adequate basis for the currency of the people. They were not influenced by their environment. It was true that for a generation at least many great States would suffer if this bill became a law, but they could endure it. The strong would survive, and the weak go to the wall. But it would be the first time in the history of the world that a people devoted to one of the noblest industries—to the search for precious metals—were doomed to destruction by their fellow-men, because they produced too much for them. They should be proud that within the limits of our country the courage and industry of our people had developed silver enough and nearly gold enough to satisfy the constantly increasing needs for those metals for coinage purposes. There could be no stronger bulwark of a country's safety that that she produces her own coin for her own people, and is not dependent for it on foreign nations. If the mining States alone were to suffer by unconditional repeal they would suffer without a conditional repeal they would suffer without a demanded the coinage of both metals because the by unconditional repeal they would suffer without a conditional repeal they would suffer without a word in the interest of a mistaken policy for the public good: but there was no section of the country that was not likewise being devoted to disaster and impoverishment.

SOUTH AND WEST AGAINST THE EAST The Senate was endeavoring to remove o

the cornerstones of the Government fabric; to tear down one of the pillars of the temple of our prosperity. They would find to their sorrow that when Western and Southern walls had crumbled the Eastern facade would not remain unmutilated fect every home and fireside in this broad land. against the welfare of a great people threatened with the misery and suffering which follow the abandonment of silver, of how slight importance were party lines, and how paitry and sordid did patronage and favor of the Executive appear. The battle must be fought to the end in this forum. On other occasions the Senate, in opposition to the wishes of the Executive and a hostile majority in another body, had stood firm and unyleiding against party and Eastern clamor. No sectional horizon obscured its view. If the contest for the people was to be won, it must be because against the selfish demands of the East were arrayed the united votes of the South and the West. It was standing together on this great question to save the common country from greater suffering and impoverishment than even the horrors of war could inflict, and by their united votes to maintain, not alone the standard of both gold and silver contemplated by the Constitution and consecrated by centuries of usage, but to maintain as well, the standard of American independence and American manhood. slight importance were party lines, and how paltry

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE DISCUSSION OF THE HOUSE REPEAT, PHE BELLIN

BY MESSIS WOLCOTT AND CAFFERY. Washington, Aug. 31.-A joint resolution was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Dolph (Rep., Org.). relative to the employmen, of draughtsmen, civil engineers and others in the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, Mr. Dolph made a state ment to the effect that in many cases where appropriations had been made for public buildings plans and specifications have not been prepared, owing to the lack of sufficient force in the Architect's office

of that office to \$200,000. The chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds (Mr. Vest, Dem., Mo.) attrib-uted the trouble partly to the interference of the Committees on Appropriations in both houses and partly to a defect of organization in the Architect's where the attempt was made to get a firstclass officer for a fifth-class salary.

and owing to the limitation of the expenditures

Mr. Allison (Rep., Iowa), who was chairman of the Committee on Appropriations in the last Congress, defended the course of that committee in the matter of public buildings. The joint resolution war referred to the Committee on Public Buildings

Mr. Frye (Rep., Me.) offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Secretary of the Treas-ury to furnish to the Senate a statement showing for the last two years the exports and imports carried under the several fings engaged in foreign

Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.) introduced a concurren ation directing the Secretary of the Treasury under the provisions of section 254 of the Revised statutes) to issue certificates not to exceed 20 per cent of the amount of gold coin and bullion the Treasury, and to use and expend the same payment of interest on the public debt, or any ther demand liability or obligation of the United States. He said that the passage of the concurrent in would allow the issue of from \$25,000,000 to \$35,000,000 in gold certificates. The concurrent resolution was, at his own request, laid on the

es (Dem., Ind.), chairman of the Committee on Finance, moved that the Senate pro-ceed to the consideration of the House bill for the repeal of the Sherman act. The motion was The bill was taken up and Mr. Wolcott (Rep., Col.) addressed the Senate in opposition to

of Mr. Wolcott's speech notice was given by Mr. Mills (Dem., Tex.) that he would ask

he believed in the further coinage of gold and sil- the Senate next Wednesday to hear some remarks | FOR CLOSURE IN THE HOUSE. from him on the repeal bi

Then the floor was taken by Mr. Caffery (Dem., La.). His maiden speech in the Senate was in favor of the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act.

At the close of Mr. Caffery's remarks, Mr. Cullom (Rep., Ill.) gave notice that he would address the Senate on the repeal bill next Monday. A motion having been made by Mr. Peffer (Pop. Kan, to take up the resolution heretofore offered by him as to National banks refusing to pay depositors' checks in currency, Mr. Voorhees said that if Senators were not prepared to go on with the discussion he had no objection to other miner matters being taken up, provided the repeal bill was not displaced. He gave notice, however, that absolutely dethroned and degraded, he knew of no if he found at any time that discussion on the repeal bill was exhausted he should ask for a

Mr. Cullom said that he would be glad to aid the Senator from Indiana in securing a vote at any time, whether he had made a speech on the bill or

intention of Senators to indulge in a good deal more debate. He trusted that there would be a liberal allowance for full debate, for full intelligent discussion; and said that after it was manifest

the form of the motion was changed so that the repeal bill should be informally laid aside and the resolution as to National banks taken up. The motion was agreed to; and then the motion heretofore made by Mr. Voorhees, that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Finance, was carried. Yeas 25, nays 21, as follows:

Yeis-Messrs, Aldrich, Allison, Blackburn, Caffery, Canden, Catey, Cullom, Dixon, Faulkner, Frye, Gallinger, Gibson, Gordon, Gornan, Gray, Hale, Hawley, Higgins, Lodge, McMillan, McPherson, Mitchell (Orc.), Mitchell (Wis.), Palmer, Pasco, Power, Proctor, Ransom, Sher-man, Squire, Stockbridge, Vilas, Voorhees, Washburn and Navs-Messrs, Allen, Bate, Call, Cockrell, Coke, Hans-

brough, Iray, Jones (Nev.), Kyle, Lindsay Manderson, Petfer, Perkins, Pettigrew Shoup, Stewart, Teller, Vence, Vest, Waithall and White (Cal.) 21 The resolutions of the House on the death of Representative Mutchler, of Pennsylvania, were laid before the Senate, and resolutions expressive of the sorrow of the Senate were offered by Mr. Cameron (Rep., Penn.) and agreed to. The Senate at 3:15, as a further evidence of respect to the memory of Mr. Mutchler, adjourned until to-mor-

A PROTEST AGAINST THE REVISION. ACTION OF THE AMERICAN IRON AND STEEL

ASSOCIATION. Washington, Aug. 31 (Special).-James M. Swank,

secretary of the American Iron and Steel Associa tion has filed with Chairman Wilson of the Ways and Means Committee a protest against the prosed revision of the tariff laws, which admirably sets forth the reasons why such a revision at this particular time is fraught with unusual danger. Mr. Swankt argues, is now passing through a financial and industrial crisis of the utmost severity, the end of which no man can foresee. It is not necessary to inquire into all the causes of this crisis, Mr. Swank thinks, remote or immediate, but only to state what nobody will deny, that one of these causes is the apprehension of still greater commercial disaster and stagnation which would follow a revision of the tariff by the present Congress. Mr. Swank is of the opinion that a general reduction of duties has not been asked for by the people.

The issues of the late Presidential campaign

were so many and various that it would not be possible to indicate any particular issue as constituting by itself a controlling influence in that campaign. Mr. Swank says that the present tariff was undoubtedly a dominant issue in some States, ut it was a subordinate issue in others. In many States the so-called Force bill was a more prominent issue than the tariff question; the Republican pension policy was not everywhere popular; in Hilmois, Wisconsin and Minnesota a local school question excited the greatest interest among the voters; in many States the Homestead outbreak at the beginning of the campaign diverted attention from the discussion of more lasting issues, and in all the States there was observable throughout the campaign a spirit of discontent with existing stituted, from first to last, a political factor of constantly growing proportions. So far from the question of tariff revision being the leading issue of the campaign, it was indeed a matter of everyday comment during the continuance of the cam- offer an amendment providing that it shall not be paign that this issue was then less carnestly and in order for the Speaker to entertain a motion to In his celebrated tariff message, Mr. Swank

thinks, President Cleveland assigned but two reasons why the tariff should be revised. The first of these reasons related to the accumulation in the Treasury of a surplus revenue which was largely drawn from the channels of domestic trade and in-dustry, and was therefore a burden upon the country's prosperity. The second reason was based upon the assumption that the duties imposed on foreign products entering our markets are added to the prices which our people would otherwise pay for them, and that "approximately" the equivalent of these duties is added to the prices of competing domestic products.

The first of these reasons has ceased to have even the shadow of an existence. The surplu revenue han entirely disappeared. The money of the people is no longer withdrawn from the chan nels of trade and commerce and hoarded in the Treasury. So far from this being the case, the Government's gold reserve has been trenched upon to preserve the National credit. Mr. Cleveland's second reason for desiring in 1887, a reduction of duties, namely the relief of the people from the enhanced prices of imported and competing domestic products caused by the duties on the imported products, rests upon no more substantial basis than his first reason now does. Whether or not the prices of imported and domestic products in this country have ever been materially enhanced by tariff duties beyond the prices either would have commanded if these duties had never been imposed, is a question of fact which is readily answered by a study of market quotations.

The facts are that the prices of all manufactured goods were much lower in this country in 1887 then they were before the adoption of the pro-tective policy in 1861. Of the correctness of this statement there is abundant proof in the report recently made by Senator Aldrich, from the Senate committee on Finance, on wages and prices for fifty-two years.

Mr. Swank criticises sharply Mr. Cleveland's second inaugural address, in that it imputes un-worthy motives to those employers of American labor who aided by tariff legislation in securing at least practical control of the home market, nd he closes his protest by saying:

and be closes his protest by saying:

"It is amazing that President Cleveland should assume, or appear to assume, that the Government of this country has only police duties to perform, and that it should not concern itself with the employment of the people; in other words, that its functions are to keep the peace at home and resist foreign aggression, except when it comes in the form of industrial warfere. If foreign ironclads should hombard our cities, or levy tribute upon them, then these ironclads are to be-resisted, but-if foreign manufacturers, aided by the diplomacy, of their Governments, should assail our markets and thus aim to deprive our people of employment, then no resistance is to be offered. Does not Mr. Cleveland see that in his anxiety to suppress 'paternalism' he is simply using the highest office in the gift of the people as a lever to help our industrial enemies across the Atlantic to overturn the now completed fabric of American industrial independence, which was the dream of our fathers? Does he not realize that a foreign war with contending armies on American soil, and contending ironclads on the ocean, could not inflict such lasting injury upon the prosperity of our people as would even the partial surrender of our markets to foreign manufacturers?
"In his reference to 'paternalism' in the inaugu-"It is amazing that President Cleveland should

the prosperity of our people as would even the partial surrender of our markets to foreign manufacturers?

"In his reference to 'paternalism' in the inaugural address, Mr. Cleveland reflects upon the honor of his countrymen in a way which our history does not justify. If he could be induced to study the industrial achievements of the American people, he would realize that we have made wonderful strides in a hundred years, and that we have done this without any other dependence upon our Government than is contempiated in the Constitution of the United States as it was interpreted by those who framed it."

MR. LOCHREN MODIFIES HIS ORDER.

Washington, Aug. 31.-Commissioner Lochren, of Pension Bureau, to-day issued an order modifying the practice of the office as to suspensions of pensions. The most important change is that which directs that hereafter there will be no suspensions except in cases where the record shows on its face that the soldier was not entitled to any pension whatever. It is believed, however, that the number who will come under this class will be small.

ALLOW THE MAJORITY TO CONTROL-OTHER CHANGES MADE AND PROPOSED.

MR. EOATNER'S AMENDMENT TO THE RULES.

[MY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Aug. 31.—The new code of rules re-ported and recommended by the majority of the House Committee on Rules is meeting with strong opposition, which is by no means confined to the Republican side, and progress is therefore much slower and more difficult than anybody expected would be. The debate to-day was animated, and times exceedingly earnest as well as lively Premier" Wilson was pitted against "ex-Premier senior Democratic member of the Committee on Rules on the floor, had charge of the report, was also supported by Bymum, Outhwaite and several other Democrats, Mr. Boatner, General Hooker and other Democrats took the opposite side and received efficient aid from Messrs. Reed, Hopkins and other Republican members.

A BLOW AT FILIBU-TERING.

The Boatner amendment, which General Catchings described as "closure run mad," provoked a hot and most earnest discussion. It provides in effect that the member having charge of a measure reported by a committee and under consideration the House may move the previous question whenever, in the opinion of the committee which reported the proposition, a fair opportunity for de bate and amendment has been afforded. The effect of the motion, if sustained, will be to stop filibill or proposition and amendments which may be pending when the previous question is ordered. the committees with power to force a vote upon the merits of propositions submitted by it, and deprive a minority of the House of the power which it possessed in the last Congress, as well as in every preceding Democratic Congress since the jority. In a word, it substitutes the rule of the majority for the rule of the minority.

This proposition "Premier" Wilson opposed with great vigor and extraordinary vehemence, and denounced as vicious, dangerous, and, worst of all, "undemocratic," His plea in behalf of "the sacred rights of the minority" could not have been more earnest or emphatic. Messrs, Catchings and Bynum took the same ground, the former de-claring that the proposition was more radical and ischievous than any that had been embodied in the rules of the List Congress, which had been so

Mr. Boatner, the Democratic author of the amend-

ent, supported it with arguments which seemed which evidently produced considerable effect upon the minds of Democrats who are not altogether satisfied with the proposition to give to the three Democratic members of the Committee on Rules severe on the fillbuster, and their animadversion Captain Kilgore, of Texas, as personal to himself the Spanish word "filibuster" is "land pirate," and "Now let us take hold of this thing without

will be sustained and the Boatner amendment re which will curtail the power of the minority of the to rule. It is a hopeful sign.

tee on Rules were adopted, two of them despite its opposition. One of them was proposed by Captain Kilgore and was simed against the Anti-Ontion bill which is to be brought forward again as early as practicable. In the last Congress that bill was reto-morrow, when Captain Kilgore is expected to scussed than in the Presidential cam- refer a bill to any committee other than that has jurisdiction under the rules of the subject to which the bill relates. This amendment, if adopted, would make it impossible for the Com-mittee on Agriculture, of which Colonel Hatch is again chairman, to obtain possession of the Anti-

PREE-SILVER MEN STEAL A MARCH.

Another amendment was offered and adopted to-day, by which the free-silver men stole a march mittees which may report at any time, and to this Captain Kilgore, who is a member of the olnage Committee, offered an amendment includcoinage Committee. After an anter-brisk discussion both amendments were adopted, the one relating to the Coinage Committee being carried on a yea-and-nay vote by 123 to 55. The majority of the Coinage Committee, which thus obtained a strong parliamentary advantage which it did not before possess, favors free coinage, and the free-sliver men expited over their victory. If the Boatner amendment should be carried they would have complete control of the parliamentary situation, so far as silver legislation is concerned. Several of the amendments offered by Democrats and rejected after debate, some of which was rather acrimonious as well as earnest, were almed against the Committee on Rules, the membership of which, in the opinion of ceneral Hooker, of Mississippi, is too small, and which, in the jodgment of Mr. Stockdale, of the same State, as well as of General Hooker, of the same State, as well as of General Hooker, of the same State, as well as of General Hooker, of the same State, as well as of General Hooker, of the same State, as well as of General Hooker, of the same State, as well as of General Hooker, of the same State, as well as of General Hooker, of the same State, as well as of General Hooker, of the same State, as well as carried the same state, as well as carried the same state, as well as of the same state, as well as carried the same state, as well as and the same state, as well as carried the same state, as well as and the same state, as well as and the same state, as well as a ing that committee. After a rather brisk discus-

STILL TINKERING THE RULES

THE HOUSE THRESHES OVER OLD STRAW-D HOES FROM THE FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS. Washington, Aug. 31.-Mr. Goodnight (Dem., Ky.)

introduced a bill in the House to create the Eastern Judicial District of Kentucky, Referred.

Mr. Flynn (Rep., Ok.) introduced a bill granting

to settlers on certain lands in Oklahoma the right o homestead entries.

The House then recommed the consideration of the iles, and Mr. Pickler's amendment to increase the

mer bership of the Committee on Rules from five to nine was rejected. Mr. Hooker's amendment to on the was also lost.

On motion of Mr. Kilgore (Dem., Texas) an amendment was adopted giving to the Committee on Ways and Means Jurisdiction over all measures purporting to raise revenue. The purpose of the amendment is to prevent such measures as the Anti-Option bill and the Oleomargarine act from

Anti-option being referred by the Speaker to the Committee on Agriculture, as has been done heretofore.

Mr. Hooker (Dem., Miss.) moved to strike from the rules the section which refers all proposed ac tion touching the order of business to the Commit-tee on Rules. This rule, he said, would take from the great standing committees of the House all authority and vest all power in one committee, composed of five members. It simply meant to elegate to five members all the powers of the House. If it were adepted, the title of the Com-mittee on Rules should be changed, and it should be known as "the steering committee."

Mr. Catchings (Dem., Miss.) denied the truth of Mr. Stockdale (Dem., Miss.) offered a amendment requiring the Committee on Ruies to report to the House within three days any proposition referred to it, upon the request of one-fifth of the members present and voting. Lost,

Mr. Springer (Dem., Ill.) offered an amendment giving the Committee on Banking and Currency the right to report at any time upon matters re-

lating to banking and currency.

Mr. Cannon (Rep., III.) seconded his colleague's

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Average dividend paid in 1893.

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amendment. Important matters might come befor that committee. The country demanded a settled policy on the matter of the currency, and he therefore was in harmony with the amendment. Mr. Kilgore moved to amend Mr. Springer's amendment by including the Committee on Col age, Weights and Measures in the list of committees authorized to report at any time. Mr. Kilgore's

amendment was agreed to -yeas 133, nays 95. Then

the vote recurred upon Mr. Springer's amendment

as amended, and it also was adopted-192 to 38.

Mr. Hooker (Dem., Miss.) moved to strike fro the proposed rules the clause which permits the Speaker to decide what is a dilatory motion. He giving any such power to him. He did not wish to put the present Speaker in the same embarrassing position that had been occupied by the distinguished Speaker of the List Congress. This rule, he contended, imposed upon the Speaker a duty which he should never be called upon to perform. Mr. Outhwaite (Dem., Ohio), member of the Committee on Rules, suggested that the gentle man's amendment went further than his remarks would lead the House to believe. It would strike out the clause which provided that it should always be in order to call up for consideration a re-

port from the Committee on Rules. Mr. Hooker then modified his amendment so as

Mr. De Armond (Dem., Mo.) criticised the rules of the List Congress, but especially the decision of Speaker Reed before any rules had been adopted. The then Speaker had counted quorums in total disregard of the general principles of parliamentary

A reference made by him to the decision of the Su preme Court brought Mr. Reed to his feet. He argued that that court had sustained his action, and, he said, the time would come when even the gentleman from Missouri would understand what that decision was.

to the granting of too great power to the Speaker, He sent to the clerk's desk and had read certain one of which was to the effect that Mr. Outhwalte when he was not present.

Mr. Reed said that the extract was not correct ear him out in saving that it was admitted that been corrected. The remarks of the gentleman from West Virginia and the extracts which be from West Virginia and the extracts which had read were only an echo of the chorus of the List Congress, but he was glid to see that these echoes were dying and not increasing. The gentleman from West Virginia had two years ago uplifted his noble voice in deminication of the List Conman from West Virginia had two years ago upliffed his holde voice in denumeration of the List Con-gress. After these two years the gentleman, by enermous mental effort and by the aid of stenog-raphers and typewriters, had evolved the remark-able literary collection to which the House had just listened. He congratulated the State of West Virginia upon having two such statesmen, one (Mr. Wilsons to lead the House and the other to being up the rear. (Laughter). Then Mr. Outhwaite demanded the previous ques-tion, although Mr. Hooker appealed for some time to debate the pending question. But Mr. Outh-waite would not yield, which drew forth from Mr. Hooker the remark. That is just what I expected,

oker the remark: That is just what I expected t you will close debate. And that is just what t be expected all the time from the Committee tules. Mr. Hooker's amendment was then re-

cted.

Mr. Hoather (Dem., La.) offered an amendment hich practically puts it in the power of any mem-r who is in charge of any proposition on the sor to propose closure at any time when he thinks advisable to do so.

NO PREE COINAGE BILL JUST YET.

Washington, Aug. 31.—The action of the House in extending to the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures the right to report at any time was on their opponents, whose leaders were absent or construed by some persons to have been taken not able to meet the emergency. Chalrman Springer proposed that the Committee on Banking and Currency should be added to the list of committee. Mr. Bland, and to indicate a purpose on his part to introduce a free colmage bill at an on his part to introduce a free coinage bill at an early day. But this was a mistake. Mr. Bland, at the time the motion giving this power to the committee was made, was in the Senate listening to Mr. Wolcott's arraignment of Senators Voorhees and Hill, and was sent for to vote on the propo-sition Afterward he said to a reporter for the United Press.
"We shall, at some time in the future, present

a bill for the free coinage of silver. But it will not be until the excitement now prevailing has subsided. These people are in such a frame of mind that nothing can be done. They would run over you like a herd of stampeded buffalo. The banks, mercantile institutions and the metropolitan press have frightened Representatives so that it is impossible now to undertake any real logislation. When the storm has passed we give them another whirl at free silver. Be now we shall be quiet. The committee in yet held a meeting, and none has been called.

MORE TIME FOR TARIFF HEARINGS. Washington, Aug. 31. The decision of the Comditee on Ways and Meins yesterday to give hearings to persons interested in the preparation of a does not exhaust the intentions of the committee in to present a resolution for consideration by the House, authorizing the committee, through its various sub-committees, to pursue investigations of the several subjects over which they have special charge, the expenses of these investigations to be paid out of the contingent fund of the House, upon a warrant of the chalrman of the This will meet the criticism of Mr. Reed upon the action of the committee yesterday that "eighteen or twenty hours seems a short time to devote to a presentation of the great manufacturing and producing interests of the country."

GENERAL MIKEEVER ON THE RETIRED LIST. Washington, Aug. 31.-Brevet Erigadier-General Chauncey McKeever, the senior Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army, was placed on the retired list birthday, and the retirement is on account of age. He is stationed at Chicago as Adjutant-General of the Department of the Missouri. General McKeaver served many years in the War Department in this tre and was a candidate for Adjutant-General or retirement of Generals Drum and Kelton. General Williams, the present Adjutant-General, will retire in November next, and with General Mc-Keever out of the way the succession to the office is confined to General Vincent and General Ruggles,

THE CONCORD'S FAST VOYAGE TO COLOMBO Washington, Aug. 31.-The gunboat Concord arived yesterday at Colombo, Ceylon, nine days from the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, a journey of 2,130 miles. Naval officers are much pleased at this re-markable showing for a vessel of the smaller gunhoat type. The Concord will proceed to the China Station.

TO DECIDE A BEHRING SEA DAVIGE CASE Port Townsend, Wash., Aug. 31, United States District Judge Warren Truitt left here last night for Sitka for the purpose of rendering a decision in the celebrated international case of the British steamer Coquitlan, which was seized by the United States cutter Corwin last year for illegally transferring scalskins at Port Etches. The decision is looked forward to with much interest as having an important bearing on the damage cases held by Canadian scalers against the United States.

THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE | A BIG DEFICIT IN VIEW.

THE TREASURY LIKELY TO BE \$50,000,000 BEHINDHAND ON JUNE 20, 1894.

OFFICIAL FIGURES SHOW A GREAT FATL NO OFF IN RECEIPTS AND INCREASE IN EX-PENDITURES-INCOMES IN THE

Washington, Aug. 31.—There is every indication that a deficit in the United States Treasury of \$50,000,000 will exist at the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1894, unless measures are taken to avert it. At the present rate (as will be shown by the official figures, to be issued to-morrow) the aggregate receipts for the current fiscal year will be \$330,000,000. The rate of expenditures for the last two months, if continued through the rest of the year, will amount to \$425,000,000. If this ratio were kept up the deficit at the end of the ear would therefore be nearly \$100,000,000, but this ratio is not expected to continue. receipts, it is believed, will be greater, and the expenditures lighter. The actual receipts for July and August of the current fiscal year aggregate \$55,000,000. The receipts for the same months of the fiscal year 1892 aggregated 863,000,000, or a loss during the first two months of the present fiscal year as compared with the same months of the previous fiscal year of \$13,-000,000. In other words, receipts are coming in at the rate of \$330,000,000 a year, when during corresponding months of last year the receipts were at the rate of \$408,000,000.

The actual receipts of the Government for the The actual receipts of the Government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, were \$35,818,628, or at the rate of about \$32,000,000 a month, while the present rate of receipts is about \$27,500,000 a month. The expenditures for the first two months of the current fiscal year amount to \$71,000,000, or at the rate of \$425,000,000 a year, while the expenditures for the corresponding months of the last fiscal year amounted to \$65,000,000, or at the rate of \$108,000,000 a year.

This large disparity between the receipts and expenditures of the Government is not likely to continue. It is difficult, in view of fixed permament appropriations, to reduce to any great tent the expenditures of the Government, but it is welleved that they will not greatly exceed at the end of the present fiscal year \$400,000,000. The expenditures for the previous fiscal year were In the matter of internal revenue alone, it is as-

certained that at this time there are 146,000,000 gallons of spirits in distillery warehouses, as against 125,000,000 gallons for the same period of last year. This means that \$13,000,000 in internal revenue taxes, which last year were in the Government's coffers, are now locked up in bonded warehouses, the owners not having the money with which to pay the This large sum of money will of course be unlocked in time, and gradually find its way into the Treasury. Not so, however, with customs rev enues. All advices point to the fact that importations are falling off, and receipts, of course, from that source fall with them. It is estimated, however, that at the present time there are locked up n bonded warehouses in New-York \$13,000,000 worth more goods than were in New-York warehouses at the same period last year. The amount of revenue which these goods will pay is not so easily estimated as that on goods in distillery warehouses It is considerable, however, and as soon as money becomes more plentiful will find its way into the While the Government receipts have been falling

off and the expenditures continuing, the difference and to be met from the cash in the Treasury. On July 1 the available Treasury balance, including the gold reserve, was \$124,000,000; on September 1 the same balance will be \$107,000,000, showing a de-The inroad made on the Treasury cash by the fall-

ing off of receipts has occasioned much concern in Treasury circles, and Secretary Carlisle and those associated with him in the conduct of the Treasury Department have during the last month held frequent conferences as to the best means to be taken to prevent the balance from running mitted on all hands that if the gold reserve, together with the available cash, should be reduced as low as \$15,000,000 or \$80,000,000, a point would be reached where it would be wise to build up the Treasury balance. No action looking to this has been taken up to this time by Secretary Carlisle for two reasons. The first is that he does not desire to complicate the financial discussion in Congress by thrusting upon it the recommendation to strengthen the Treasury, and the second is that he has hoped that the Government revenues would so increase as to make Congressional action unpecessary. This hope has not yet been realized, and a number of financial propositions for the purpose of building up the Treasury cash are under discussion. The one that seems to meet with most favor in official circles is to have Congress pass a joint resolution permitting the Secretary of the Treasury to anticipate the coinage of the 130,000,000 ounces of silver now in the Treasury, and to issue silver notes against the seigniorage. This, it is stated, would immediately place \$50,000,000 to the credit of the Treasury available to meet current expenses. This proposition however, like all other financial propositions and schemes, has opposition, and it is not probable that this or any other scheme will be submitted to Congress by Secretary Carlisle until the silver question is disposed of. nitted on all hands that if the gold reserve, tountil the silver question is disposed of.

A NEW WAR AT THE CASINO. The Casino is in fighting trim again. The famo

old battleground once more re-choes the sounds of strite and maintains its anient reputation for glorious combat. "The Rainmaker of Syria" is soon to be seen on its stage, if everybody engaged in its production on its stage, if everyhody engaged in its production lives. This is an opera, as has occasionally been explained, with number by Rudolph Aronson and words by Sydney Rosenfeld. May Freedilm is stage manager at the Casino. There has been a growing coolness for some days, it is said, between Mr. Freedilm and Mr. Rosenfeld as to their respective shares in the direction of the rehearsals and where the authority of one stopped and the authority of the remain thought that his never of the other began. Mr. Freeman thought that his never stopped at all, and that Mr. Rosenfeld's never began. stopped at all, and that Mr. Rosenfeld's never began-A crisis was finally brought about yesterday by Mr. Freeman cutting out one of Mr. Rosenfeld's lines. There was open hostilty on the stage, chairs were pleked up for weapons, the women of the company turned away that they might not winness scenes of blood, and Mr. Freeman solemnly promised Mr. Rosenfeld that he would fight him after the open was produced, if not sooner. Last evening the two met in the lobby of the casino, near the Thirty-ninth-st, entrance, where-upen Mr. Freeman struck Mr. Rosenfeld-accounts differ as to where and knocked him against one of the glass doors leading toward the elevator. The glass fell in with a terrible crash, Mr. Rosenfeld left the building, and Mr. Freeman spent hie test of the evening on the roof.
Mr. Rosenfeld has carried away the prompt copy of
the opera, but as all the actors have copies of their own parts, it is said that the rehearsals will go on without

THE OCEAN GROVE CAMP MEETING CLOSED. Ocean Grove, N. J., Aug. 31 (Special).-The great camp meeting closed to-day, after the most successful session in the history of the place. At 9 o'clock the Rev. Dr. i. H. Stokes, the president of the Ocean Grove Camp the E. H. Stokes, the president of the Ocean trove Camp. Meeting Association, haptized twenty-nine infants. After the baptismal service came the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Dr. Stokes, in administering this sacrament to the many vershippers, was assisted by the Rev. Dr. Thomas Hanlon, the Rev. John Thompson and a number of other ministers. There were about 1,800 communications of the Rev. Dr. Thomas Hanlon, the Rev. Dr. Thomas Hanlon, the Rev. John Thompson and a number of other ministers. the 127 child converts marched into the Andiants. The 127 cand tolled by Mrs. Grace Weiser Dayls, and arricon of the su rament. After the sacrament there was in the procession and the multitudes inside the Auditorium and about the tent carele on the outside joined in singing "We're Marching to Zion." Dr. Stokes their rescended the platform and made a short farewell address. At 1:30 o'clock Dr. Stokes pronounced the benediction and declared o'clock Dr. Stokes pronounced the benediction and declared the meeting end d.

A Weak Digestien strange as it may seem, is caused

from a lack of that which is never exactly digested-fat. The greatest fact in connection with

Scott's Emulsion

appears at this point-it is partly digested fat-and the most weakened digestion is quickly strengthened by it.

> The only possible help in Consumption is the arrest of waste and renewal of new, healthy tissue, Scott's Emulsion has done wonders in Consumption just this way.

Propaged by Scott & Bowns, N. Y. All druggists

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Good for School Wear.

A few Boys' Fall Suits carried over from last season now \$4.50, former prices \$6.50 to \$9.00

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37 Union Square, N. Y.

Costar's Exterminators kills Rozenes, Bedburg, Rats, Mice, Ants, Cockroaches, Ficas. Infallible remedies 03 years. No poison. No danger. 40 Clinton Place.

SYRACUSE, OCTOBER 6. Coutlinued from First Page.

deserted the Republican party last fall after he saw that he could not secure a political job after the Republicans were defeated. Mr. Daly also received a unanimous election. George W. Aldridge, of Rochester, member of the State Committee from that district, presented the name of Burnett H. Davis for member of the committee in the place of John H. Camp. Mr. Davis had no opposing votes.

place of John H. Camp. Mr. Davis had no opposing votes.

After these vacancies had been filled the chairman declared that the next business before the committee was the selection of a place and the naming of a date for holding the State Convention. He asked that a motion be made to cover both points. One was made placing the convention in Syracuse on October 6. This motion was put to a vote and it was carried unanimously. After this business had been transacted there was a long discussion of the political conditions of the State, and the members of the committee freely exchanged opinions and views.

THE CALL FOR THE CONVENTION.

Soon after the State Committee had adjourned the following call was sent out by the officers of the committee: HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE COMMIN

TEE, FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL. New-York, Aug. 31, 1893. To the Republican Electors of the State of New-York:

The Republican electors of the State of New-York, and
all other electors of the State who may desire to unite

all other electors of the State who may desire to units with them in upholding the principles of the Republican party as declared in the platform adopted by the law National Convention, are hereby requested to send delegates to the State Convention to be held at Syracuse on the sixth day of October, 1893, at 12 o'clock noon, to mominate a candidate for the office of Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, Secretary of State, Controller, Treasurer, Attorney-General, State Engineer and Surveyor, and fifteen delegates-at-large to the Constitutional Convention, and to elect a State Committee, and transact uch other business as may properly come before Each Assembly District in the State will be entitled

to representation in accordance with the basis esablished by the State Convention of 1885. A schedule of repres sentation is hereto ennexed, thowing the number of delegates to which the several Assembly Districts in the State are entitled. WILLIAM BROOKFIELD, JOHN S. KENYON, Secretary.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTIONS. THE NOMINATIONS IN CHENANGO, FRANKLIN AND ST. LAWRENCE.

N. Y., Aug. 31 (Special).-The Republican convention of Chenango County was held at Norwich to-day. Full delegations from every town were present. David Sherwood, of Greene, was chairman, John W. Church, of Norwich, was ale lowed to name the Senatorial delegates. The fole lowed to name the Senatorial delegates. The fole-lowing delegates to the State Convention were chosen: Jotham P. Allás, David Parce, Joseph E. Juliand, J. H. Wilsey, R. M. Clark, E. A. Sage, William Miller; alternates: Willis V. Nicholson, A. P. Baldwin, C. E. Keough, Zenas Tarble, G. H. Delevan, J. G. Holmes, John Crumb. The dele-gates to the Senatorial convention were instructed for Charles A. Fuller, of Sherburne. Resolutional congratulating the Democrats on Republican aid in

Congress were adopted.

The Republican Convention of Franklin County was held at Malone to-day. M. A. Rowell was chairman. Allen S. Matthews was undimously renominated for the Assembly, E. F. Rowley was renominated for Sheriff, and E. A. Tower for Treasurer. Delegates Pressurer. Delegates of the West F. J. Hadley, H. D. Stevens, F. A. Isham and H. S. Reynolds.

The Republicans of St. Lawrence County met in

convention at Canton to-day and nominated the following: For Assembly, George R. Malby; District-Attorney, Ledyard P. Hale; County Treasurer, Martin R. Sackett; Special County Judge, Gerret S. Conger. The delegates to the State Convention are W. L. Proctor, George R. Malby, Ira J. Fulier, E. D. Barry, Amasa Thornton, C. A. Wooster, Lestle W. Russell, J. C. Reeler, C. F. Plank, H. C. Maine, Adam McCormick, C. S. Ferris, E. A. Mer-ritt, Jr., W. A. Moore, E. A. Everett, K. S. Chitten-den, John Smith and John Morrison.

HARE IS OUT OF THE COLD AGAIN. President Barker and his associate Tax Commissioner yesterday appointed Eugene J. McEaroe and Edward J. Hare Deputy Tax Commissioners to fill the vacancies caused by the deaths of Deputy Commissioners Germain Hauschel and Denis O'Donoghue. McEnroe belongs to the XXVIIIth Assembly District, and Hare is a Xth District man, and two years ago was discharged from his place in the County Clerk's office for neglect of duty.

NOMINATED ON THE 1,793D BALLOT. Cincinnati, Aug. 31.-The deadlock in the Xth Ohio District Republican Convention at Ironton, Ohio, was broken to-day by the nomination on the 1.793d ballot of H. S. Bundy, of Jackson County, Mr. Bundy has served two terms in Congress. He is the father-in-law of ex-Governor Foraker.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

HIGH BAROMETER IN THE MIDDLE STATES. Washington, Aug. 31.—The barometer is highest in Colorado and Montana and high in the Middle Atlantiq States and lower lakes; it is lowest in Southern Calls fornia and low in the Gulf of Mexico, Gulf of St. Laws rence and over Lake Superior. The temperature has risen at northern and fallon at southern Rocky Mountain sta-tions and on the Middle Atlantic coast. Fair weather generally prevails, except rain in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States.

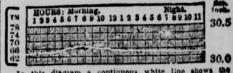
The indications of a storm centre in the Gulf of Mexico still contince, but its location cannot be de-termined. Its movement is probably slowly northward toward the Louisiana coust.

DETAILED FORECAST FOR TO-DAY. For New-England, southerly winds; fair, except light

rain on the southern coast by Friday night.
For Fastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, the District of Columbia and Virginia, casterly winds; fair in the interior; rains on

Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania, Tens Por Western New-York, Western Pennsylvana, Pen-nessee, Kentucky and West Virginia, northeast winds, becoming variable; generally fair in Western Pennsyl-vania and Western New-York, and light local rains in West Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS



In this diagram a continuous white line shows the changes in pressure as indicated by The Tribune's self-recording barometer. The broken time represents the temperature as observed at Perry's Pharmacy.

Tribene Office, Sept. 1, 1 a. m .- The weather yesterday risone and fair, though overcast in the afternoon-the temperature ranged between 62 and 77 degrees, the average (60%), being % lower than on Wednesday, and 5% lower than on the corresponding day hat year. In oud mear this city the weather to-day will probably be cool and showery.

THE MODERN BEAUTY

Thrives on good food and sunshine, with pienty of exercise in the open cir. Her form glove with health and her face blooms with its beauty. If her system is edd the cleaning action of a leastive remedy, she uses the gentle and pleasant Hund laxative Syrup of Figs.